THE METROPOLITAN, ONCE A SHOW PLACE OF THE CITY.

Bulls Forty Years Ago to Surpass the Actor House-It Was Lavishie Purnished, and Was Generously Patronized by the Richest of the City's Visitors -The Hotel Built Around Nibto's Garden.

Although the report that the Metropolitan Hotel had been sold for \$1,600,000 has not been confirmed by the agents of the Stewart estate, it is known that negotiations have been pending. d that they have reached completion in so far that the signing of names is all that remains to be done. It is also known that the purchaser intends to tear down the building, and that a business structure will be erected on the

When that is done, one more of the great hotels, which were landmarks to that part of Broadway, will be removed to make way for the up-town progress of business houses. The first to go was the St. Nicholas Hotel, which rivalled the Metropolitan in its importance and in the spien-dor of its appointments a score of years ago. The old New York Hotel, a few blocks further up town. was razed a year since, and the Broadway Central Hotel, famous under the name of the Grand Central, is all that remains in that part of town,

once noted as the centre of the hotel district. The Metropolitan was built over forty years ago by Philip S. Van Rensselaer, who inherited the ground on the northeast corner of Broadway and Prince street from his father, Stephen Van Rensselaer of Albany, the last of the Patroons. At that time the Aster House, built street years before, was regarded as the model hotel of the world, and it was not thought possible to build one finer. But the projector of the Metropolitan set to work with that distinct idea in mind; he determined to eclipse the Astor, if possible, and when he had finished his hotel every one conflessed that he had done so. It was not alone in architectural features that the Metropolitan claimed preëminence; in the interior work, in the freecoing and other decora tion, in the furnishing, and in the thousand and one modern conveniences with which the hotel was equipped, many of which had never been heard of before, the Metropolitan went ahead of

the greatest expectations. The cost of the hotel complete, including the value of the ground, \$300,000, was over \$1,000. 000. The building cost \$500,000, the decora tions \$100,000, the furniture \$75,000, the carpets, draperies, and linen \$50,000, the mirrors \$20,000, and the silverware \$15,000. A magnificent crystal chandelier, still in the dining room, cost \$25,000. The bridal apartments, so called, the chief object of lavish adornment in big botels in those days, were fitted up at an outlay of \$6,000. The bedstead cost \$1,000. canary-colored coverlet, richly embroidered. \$300, and the draperies in the bridal chamber \$2,500 more. The hotel had bot and cold water in every room and was heated by steam. There were twelve miles of pipe in the house. There were accommodations for 1,000 guests, and 250

servants were employed. The hotel was opened on Sept. 1, 1852, and at the banquet which took place that night there were 500 persons, representing every State in the Union. Most of them were prominent in the professions or in business, and it was rethe professions or in business, and it was regarded as one of the most notable gatherings of the day. Gen. Lewis A. Cass was one of the first guests of the house, although not present at the banquet; but Stephen A. Douglas was there, and a number of other well-known speakers. Before the banquet began there was an inspection of the house by the guests, and by a thousand other citizens of New York, and the opinion of the day was reflected in The Sun of the following morning.

"It is no exaggeration to say," said the report, "that in the convenience and comfort of its arrangements, in the elegance and taste of its furnishings, and in its adaptation to all the uses of a hotel for temporary origermanent residence, it stands at the head of hotels in the United States, or in the world."

a notel for temporary organization at the head of hotels in the United States, or in the world."

The hotel was opened under the management of Simeon Leland & Co., a firm of four brothers. They had previously kept the old Chinton Hotel at the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, where they had been very auccessful. As in the case of the Astor House years before, the speedy failure of the Metropolitan was predicted on account of what was called "its extreme uptown location." But the Lelands, always lavish in their expenditures when it came to the running of a first-class hotel, soon showed that, extremely up town as their location was, they could not only make the Metropolitan pay, and pay handsomely, but that they could make of it the most celebrated hostelry on the continent—one of the show places of New York—and that they could draw from their rivals the cream of patronage, native and foreign. They gave, as a feature of the hotel, a series of hops during the winter months, which soon turned out to be the great social events of the season. The best people of the city sought invitations to these hops, and they became celebrated far and near, attracting the wealthlest people from other parts of the country, who put up at the Metropolitan when they came to New York, not only because it was the most excensive hotel here, but because it was also the gayest.

In 1835 the Metropolitan was bought by A. T.

came to New York, not only because it was the most expensive hotel here, but because it was also the gayest.

In 1835 the Metropolitan was bought by A. T. Stewart, but it still continued under the management of the Lelands. Its patronage had now become assured; the cotton kings of the South took their families there in the spring, rented the best rooms, drank the best liquors, and spent money lavishly; the new-made California millionaires came East with their easily got fortunes and vied with the Southerners in displaying and dissipating their wealth; Western merchants came regularly every year, and so did the importers and manufacturers from Hoston and other Eastern cities. Of all this trade the Metropolitan got the bulk. The St. Nicholas at Broadway and Spring street, almost as magnificent in its appointments as the Metropolitan, and the New York, further up town, were rivals of the Lelands' house, but were unable to get more than a bart of the trade the Metropolitan had built up.

The culsine of the Metropolitan enjoyed a

been relinquished, and now it is just a good plain hotel without any frills, such as may be found in any medium-sized city in the country. A few of the old colored servants remain. They walk through its almost deserted corridors and look retrospective. If you let then they will tell you many a tale of departed glory; of blooming Bouthern brides whose husbands gave tips in gold; of millionaires who got drunk like gentlemen, and who played games of chance in which the stakes were fortunes. They will tell you how New York quality conducted itself a generation ago, how everybody had money and how everybody thought it a duty to spend it; and when you have heard it all you will know something of how a great New York hotel was conducted, and the fortunes that were made and lost in it.

Inseparably connected with the history of the Metropolitan is that of Niblo's Garden. The hotel is built around the theatre, and the entrance to the latter is through the hotel. Niblo's, originally called the Sans Noucl, was opened in 1823 in the summer garden kept by William Niblo on the hotel site. In 1837 the Havels played there, and William E. Burton in 1839. The same year James W. Wallack leased the theatre, and Charles Kean and Edwin Forrest appeared there under his management. The theatre was burned in 1840, and rebuilt three years later. In the succeeding years many prominent players were seen on its boards, including E. L. Davenport, Tom Placide, Charlotte Cushman, Dion Boucleault, and Charles Fechter, Rachel also appeared at Niblo's as Thiske and Phietre. A production which brough the house great notoriety was the spectacular "Black Crook," in 1806, in which there were nearly 500 performers, with Mille. Bonfantileading the ballet. This was the most roundly haused play of the time. Of late years Niblo's has been a combination house.

DID JACOBSON SWINDLE BAKER? Justice Grady Thinks Him Only Liable to a

Civil Suit -Jacobson's Story. Adolf Jacobson, who was arrested in Chicago n Monday and brought to this city in charge of two Central Office detectives on Thursday night, was seen by a Sun reporter in the Tombs prison yesterday. He was arrested on a warrant granted on the complaint of Oscar Baker, who charged that Jacobson had swindled him out of \$4,000. Jacobson has also been accused of having been the principal in a swindling scheme carried on in this city and Chicago.

When arraigned before Justice Grady in the

Tombs Police Court yesterday, Jacobson was remanded for examination this morning. Unless he is rearrested on a charge of swindling, it is thought that he cannot be held in custody. It is the opinion of Justice Grady that the charge on which he was arrested in Chicago is one for the When seen vesterday Jacobson denied that he

had ever been a member of a gang of swindlers, or had gone to Chicago to keep out of the way

or had gone to Chicago to keep out of the way of the police.

"You are the first one," said he to the reporter," who has taken the trouble to get more than one side of the story. The whole trouble started through some business I did for Baker. I undertook to buy him grain and other things on commission. He charges that I represented myself as being a member of the Consolidated Exchange. On the other hand, I told him that I was doing business for myself, and that I could not afford to become a member of the Exchange. He told me to go ahead, and that I had better become a member as soon as possible. I made some money for him in a business transaction, which he asked me for. At the time he owed me some money forcigars I had purchased for him, and I declined to pay over the money unless he settled with me. He threatened to have me arrested and I told him to go ahead. I think he tried to get a warrant, but couldn't.

"About three weeks ago I left my wife and eight children at our home in Brooklyn, where I have lived for fifteen years, and went to Chicago. My purpose in going there was to arrange with an agency to open a brookerage office in this city. Baker took the opportunity of my going away to get a warrant charging me with having swindled him.

"When the New York detectives reached Chicago I told them that we couldn't get back soon enough, as I wanted to fight out the matter with Baker. There is a civil suit pending in the matter in the Supreme Court now."

DR. TALMAGE IN NEW YORK. The Stage of the Academy of Music Will

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage announced yesterday that he had made arrangements to preach at the Academy of Music in this city each Sunday, the services to begin at 4 P. M. The work in his new field, which he says is intended to be permanent, will begin on Jan. 6. He would prefer to hold the services either in the morning or evening, but selected the after-

TWO STICKS PUT TO DEATH.

OLD SIOUX MURDERER HANGED AT DEADWOOD.

He Went Bravely to the Gallows and De His Two Sons and Two Other Indiana Shot Pour Cowboys Without Provocation SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 28.-Two Sticks, the Siouz Indian, was hanged at Deadwood this morning at 10:38 o'clock. The execution was a very successful one, death occurring almost instantly. Two Sticks spent a restless night, eleeping but very little. At 4 o'clock Father Digman, a Catholic priest from Pine Ridge agency, who has been with the prisoner for several days, called at the jail. He was admitted to the condemned man's cell and stayed with him for two hours. Father Digman succeeded in converting Two Sticks to the Catholic faith. and yesterday baptized him.



TWO STICKS.

At 10 o'clock two deputy marshals took Two Sticks to the United States Marshal's office, where the death warrant was read. Two Sticks made a long speech, protesting his innocence. Before going to the Marshal's office he attempted to hang himself with a strap in his cell, but was prevented by the guards. At 10:15 the procession started for the gallows. Two Sticks as cended the steps unaided and took his place on the trap. He was not allowed to make another speech. He bowed his head as Father Digman pronounced the final benediction, and, with s smile to the assembled spectators, said : "Washta telia washta, you bet." [A declara-

tion that he was not afraid. The black cap was then drawn over his head,



KILLS THE TWO. His neck was broken by the fall. At 10:53 he was pronounced dead by the physicians, and cut down. About seventy-five spectators witnessed the execution. Two Sticks's right name was

the work in his now field, which he says in tended to be permanent, will begin on Jan. He would prefer to hold the services either in the morning or evening, but selected the after noon, he says, in compliance with the whiles of many pastors, who did not wis believed the after noon, he says, in compliance with the whiles of many pastors, who did not wish that to interfer noon he says, in compliance with the whiles of many pastors, who did not wish that to interfer noon he says, in compliance with the whiles of many pastors, who did not wish that to interfer noon he says, in compliance with the noon of the Richard of the says he has received calls from churches all over this country and one from a syndical carried in the world for a continuation of the says he has received calls from control desired that his work in this city will be necessful, but, as his business is not to make money, he but, as his business is not to make money, he but, as his business is not to make money, he but, as his business is not to make money, he but, as his business is not to make money, he business is not to make money, he but, as his business is not to make money, he was that it decides any find of work of the Graph. Dr. Talmage keoming of the says the says that he should have trade of the says to the says of the says that he should have trade of the says to the says of the says to the says to the says of the says to t

the Serveyolina get to built. The M. Nicholas with completing treat, impact a man and comprising streat, impact a man and comprising treat, impact and man and the stream of the stream

ANATOMISTS IN SESSION

Classification of Races by the Nose-Indias Skulle and Elephants' Brates, A score or more of Indian skulls, the brains of

an elephant and of a porpolee, and a doz-en charts were the exhibits that helped the Association of American Anatomists through the first session of the seventh annual meeting at the College of Physicians and Surgeons yesterday. Dr. Thomas Dwight of Boston, the President of the associa tion, saw that the programme was carried ouand some of the other members who took part in the discussions were Dr. Burt G. Wilder of Cornell University, Dr. F. H. Gerrish of Bowdoin College, Dr. Carl Heitzmann, Dr. Harrison Allen of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. George S. Huntington of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Frank Baker of the University of Georgetown, D. C.: Dr. F. J. Shepherd of McGill University, Montreal; Dr. E. C. Spitzka, Dr. Theodore N. Gill of Washington, and Dr. Thomas B. Stowell of Potsdam. The sessions of the Convention are open to the public, and the layman is permitted to hold in his hands a welldeveloped brain of an Indian elephant while he listens to a description of its complex anatomy.

The association cleared up its business early In the morning and devoted the rest of the day to papers and discussions. Dr. F. H. Gerrish had some criticisms to make on the present system of teaching, and he grouped them in a paper on "The Best Arrangement in a paper on "The Best Arrangement of Topics in a Two-years' Course of Anatomy." Among other things Dr. Gerrish said my." Among other things Dr. Gerrish said:
"The problem confronting us as teachers is to discover that plan which reduces to the minimum the necessity of knowing a good deal of every department of medical knowledge before entering upon the study of any one. I believe that every faculty should work as a tealleve that every faculty should work as a team. The anatomist should precede by a day or two the presentation of the subject upon which the physiologist will discourse. The system of teaching medicine is still somewhat anti-quated."

the presentation of the subject upon which the oblyslologist will discourse. The system of teaching medicine is still somewhat antiquated."

Dr. Harrison Allen of the University of Pennsylvania brought on the collection of Indian skulls from Philadelphia to illustrate his paper on "The Value of the Nasal and Orbital Indices in Anthropology." Dr. Allen said that races can be graded by the nose.

It has been generally conceded, he said, that the long, slender nose indicates a high type and the flat nose a low type of men. The North American Indians have long been represented as a race of men with long, narrow noses. They have been classified as of this type. Dr. Allen's investigations have led him to believe that this is not correct as a general classification. The skulls he has were the skulls of Indians who lived in the Delaware Valley and whose ancestors long ago were friently with William Penn and with the Quakers. He found that the flat nose was the prevailing type. Only 35 per cent. of those he has examined follow the rule of long, slender noses. The Indians who made things so uncomfortable for the New England settlers, however, were of the long, slendernosed type of men who were born fighters and were proud of it. They made an incursion into the Delaware Valley and defeated the Indians there before Penn arrived. Dr. Allen thinks that one of the explanations of Penn's pleasant relations with the Indians was that those in the Delaware Valley were of the flat nosed low type. Dr. Wilder of Cornell, in discussing the "Loose Characterization of Vertebrate Groups in Standard Works." said that many books were made up of contradictions and confusing statements. "The elementary physiologies that are used in our schools," he said, "are filled with a lot of moonshine about the baleful influences of tobacco and alcoholic stimulants. We should have logic with our natural science." Dr. Wilder will drop the subject of the writers on natural sistory this morning, and will show the members a mindless frog. Dr. Wilder admini

nas no consciousness.
Dr. Frank Baker of Washington said that in Dr. Frank Baker of Washington said that in his experience as an editor of a scientific paper he had been shocked by the bad style and unin-telligible writing of men of science. He was inclined to believe that the "pernicious habit of reading the daily papers constantly and sat-urating one's self with them is affecting the whole American records."

urating one's self with them is affecting the whole American people."

Dr. George S. Huntington of the College of Physicians and Surgeons told the association some of the things he had discovered about the "Convolutions of the Hemispheres of Elephas Indiens." Dr. Huntington said that he had found very meagre contributions on the subject of an elephant's brain. "We have been fortunate enough." he said, "to obtain the brains of two elephants. They were both females, and about 3 or 4 years old. One of them which I have here was obtained from an elephant that accidentally hanged herself."

This brain was passed around in the audience

was obtained herself."

This brain was passed around in the audience while Dr. Huntington explained the charts that he had made from it. Dr. Wilder and Dr. Baker he had made from on elephants brains joined in the discussion on elephants' brains after Dr. Huntington had finished.

The association will hold its last session to-day.

THE PHILOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

The Final Joint Session of the Societies De-

voted to Enlogies of Prof. Whitney. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.-The members of the seven learned Philological societies now in session here met together again this morning in the library of the University of Pennsylvani and several papers bearing upon the study of language and kindred scientific subjects were read. After the luncheon the societies held special sessions in the various rooms of College Hall, and at the meeting of each a number of papers were read by the members.

The third and last joint session of the societies was held this evening in the university library, when their members united in a memorial meet-

when their members united in a memorial meeting in honor of the late William Dwight Whitney of Yale University. The meeting was presided over by Presinent Daniel Coit Gilman of Johns Hopkins University. President of the American Oriental Society.

The meeting was opened by reading letters from foreign scholars in culogy of Prof. Whitney, and then a biographical address upon Prof. Whitney, and then a biographical address upon Prof. Whitney was delivered by Prof. Charles R. Lanman of Harvard University. Addresses were also made by Prof. J. Irving Manott of Hrown University, and the Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward of New York.

Prof. Francis A. March of Lafayette spoke upon Mr. Whitney's influence on the study of modern languages and on lexicography and Prof. Herndotte Perrin of Yale spoke upon Mr. Whitney's influence on the study of modern languages and on lexicography and Prof. Herndotte Perrin of Yale spoke upon Mr. Whitney's influence on students of classical philology. The meeting was concluded with an address by the presiding officer, Prof. Gilman. The concluding sessions of the societies will be held to-morrow morning.

to-morrow morning. Work on the Willet's Point Fortifications

The last appropriation was exhausted earlier than was expected, and more than a hundred men were thrown out of employment in consequence. The appropriation for the building of fortifications which was made by the last Congress has just been apportioned. Col. King has received the share for Willet's Point, and in there by enabled to proceed with the work.

For the fifth time in about five years Private Thomas Duplex of Company A. United States Engineer Corps, at Willet's Point, has surrendered to the sost authorities after deserting. This time he was absent for three mouths. He is now confined in the guard house awaiting a general court martial. Duplex has made a practice of deserting for two or three mouths at a time. Each time he surrendered he was tried and sentenced to imprisonment in the guard house for items varying from two to three months. When released he would draw the pay which had accrued to his credit during the time he was a deserter and a prisoner, and again desert. The other soldiers of the hattaion complain bitterty of the alleged nartiality shown to Duplez. They say that ordinarily the penality is increased for each repetition of that or any other offense, and a man's pay is almost invariably withheld from him for time served in prison. gress has just been apportioned. Col. King has

Buffalo Bill's Show Plans.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 28. James A. Balley, Nate Salsbury, and W. F. Cody have formed a partnership to consolidate the Wild West and Forepaugh shows next season, with a

THE WONDERFIL WEBER TONE IS POUND ONLY IN THE WEBER PIANO

WAREROOMS: 108 Fifth Ave., cor. W. 16th St. Rheumatic Pains

Return when the colder weather comes. They are caused by lactic acid in the blood, which frequently settles in the joints. This poisonous saint must be removed.

lood's Sarea-1 parilla Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
conquers rheumstism because it drives
the impurities out of the blood. Road's Pills cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

THAT KINGS COUNTY SHORTAGE. County Treasurer Adams Says He Still Bossn't Belleve in Its Existence.

George F. Elliott, counsel for the Board of Supervisors of Kings county, yesterday began a careful examination of the report of the special accountants who have been going over the accounts of County Treasurer Adams for the past ten years, and have declared that there is shortage of \$89,098.25, ove \$24,000 of which is in the jurors' account.

Mr. Elliott will probably make some recom

nendations on the matter to the new Board of Supervisors at its first meeting in January, and the Grand Jury may also be asked to make an investigation. Yesterday Mr. Adams, whose term does not expire until next August, again reiterated his belief that the experts juggled or blundered with the figures, and that atimately it will be shown that there is not a

uitimately it will be shown that there is not a dollar missing.

He has the utmost confidence in the integrity of Lawrence J. Tormey, who had charge of the jury moneys, and thicks that when Mr. Tormey gets back from the South he will be able to give a satisfactory explanation of the apparent shortage in his accounts.

On Dec. 15 Mr. Tormey went to Georgia with his wife and invalid daughter, his intention being to leave them there and return to Brooklyn within ten days. Yesterday word was received from him that his wife was also sick, and this is believed to be the only reason of his failure to get back before this.

His friends scout the idea that his trip to Georgia or his present absence has anything to do with the developments in the County Treasurer's office. The county will have to foot a big bill for the work of the expert accountants. So far it amounts to \$8,121.70.

There is considerable curiosity among military men to learn the exact particulars relative to the bestow-ing of a brevet rank upon Col. Welch of the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo for "gallant and meritorious service," and official orders relative to this are be ing eagerly sought after. Guardsmen would like to know just where the "gallant" service was perform-ed, as this distinction, in the army at least, is only given for some extraordinary act of valor. As for the "meritorious" service, it is admitted that there can be no question as to this, as every officer and man of the Guard on duty at the Buffalo strike and at Fire Island performed an equal share of meritorious service; but why one particular officer should be selected and receive the honor of a brevet is being asked by many. It is argued that commanding officers in the First and Sec-ond brigades, who assembled their commands for ser-vice at a few hours' notice and reported promptly several hundred miles from their home station, and on short rations as well as short notice, deserve a brevet even more than an officer who was called out on duty in his own city.

The Twenty second Regiment will be reviewed by Adjt-Gen. McAlpin at its armory next Friday even-ing, and the long service medals issued by the State will be presented. For the military ceremonies of the evening the regiment will be divided into three battalions, the first commanded by Major Franklin Bartlett, the second by Major George E. B. Hart, and the third by Capt. G. A. Demarest. A reception will follow the military programme. The above event was originally scheduled for the evening of Dec. 18, but was postponed on account of the death of Gen. Porter.

when the control of the post o Work on the Willet's Point Fortifications to be Resumed.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Dec. 28,—Work on the fortifications at Willet's Point, which was discontinued last September on account of lack of funds, will be resumed soon after New Year's. The last appropriation was exhausted earlier both men and pig were thoroughly tired, he was captured by Driver Dan Curtin, who as a final condi-

March 27, Tueslay, April 2; Friday, Barch 1; Weomesday, March 27, Tueslay, April 29, Priday, April 19, and Honday, April 29, Second Battailon, Companies A. B. F. G. and E. Wednesday, Jan. 9, 23, and Feb. 13; Monday, Feb. 23, Tueslay, March 25; Wednesday, April 10; Monday, April 10, and Thursday, May 2. The review of the regiment by Gen. Riles, U.S.A., which is to be held on Feb. 6, in which troops from the regular and National Suard forces, will take part, will be the most claborate event of its kind ever given in an armory.

Company H, Sinth Regiment, Capt. S. Isley, will hold its eighty second annual reception at the armory on Feb. 1 next. Lieuts, tieurge A. Clement and F. 8 Mg. Murray have renigned.

In the Forty seventh Regiment, Second Livit, theorge C. Butcher of Company F has been offered the Cantainey of Company D of the same racine at Licut Francis J. Bonolsan has been sizeted Secund Lieutenant of Company O.

Mis Mornes Burned to Beath. A harn owned by William Whales, in Pros-pect espect. Part Rechanged, States Island, was burned to the ground at midnight an Taurana, and six horses perioded in the flames.

Use WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITEOPLIME AND SORA ine thronic taught, West Lungs Thronis Biscarce, Lors of Firsh, Poor Apprilte, and

EXPERTS IN HYPNOTISM.

THE PARTY OF THE P

LEARNED PSYCHOLOGISTS THROW LIGHT ON A DARK SUBJECT.

No Person, [They Beclare, Will Commit a Murder When Under Hypnotic Infinence Unions He Is Naturally a Marder-er - Interesting Experiments Beserbed, Hypnotism was one of the subjects discussed by the American Association of Psychologists at yesterday's meeting in Princeton. These psychologists deny that a person in a hypnotic state can perform any act which is not done customarily by him when in a normal state of mind. A hypnotized man will not commit crime unless he is a habitual criminal, nor will a man commit murder unless he is a confirmed man-killer. If a person is hypnotized and the suggestion is made him that he stab a man, he will go through the motions of plunging a knife into his opponent's body if a paperknife or ruler is placed in his hand, but if a dagger is given to him he will only pretend to stab. The same rule applies if a suggestion is made that he shoot some imaginary person. Under no circumstances will be fire a loaded revolver in the direction of bis

supposed foe.

Dr. G. T. Ladd of Yale said that such a thing as two entirely different personalities within one person was an impossibility. Whenever a person was hypnotized a part of his original mental self remained with him. Such a double personage Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde could never exist except in fiction. Fortunately Du Maurier was an artist and not a scientist or literature would have lacked Trilby. With a psycholog gist such a creation would have been impossible, as it was contrary to psychic laws, and any thing that offended a mental law was abhoren to the student of the soul.

Dr. McDonald of Washington is a student of

hypnotism. He is a pupil of Dr. Bernhardt, un-der whom he studied for some time. As an example of the power of the operator over a a group of men in a hospital so frequently that when he entered the room all he had to do was to raise his finger, and the men fell promptly into a hypnetic sleep. At the commencement of the experiment he had labored over some of the men for two hours before they succumbed. With each repetition the hypnotic state was obtained in a shorter period of time. None of the men suffered from mental maladies, but all were victims of pulmonary weaknesses. Dr. McDonald said that in hypnotism the upper eyelids were tired and caused to fall as in sleep, and they remained closed from exhaustion. A person could hypnotize himself almost as easily as an operator could produce the illusion. All he had to do was to look steadily at some object and allow his mind to be passive. Every one wno had tried the experiment knew that a feelwho had tried the experiment knew that a feeling of dizziness and numbuess came over him after a short time. The Doctor uses two instruments in the production of the hypnotic state; One consists of a row of small revolving mirrors, at which the patient looks steadily. The second consists of a velvet band fastened about the forehead, from which a silver ball hangs dependent, and so arranged that it rests on the forehead above the nose, and directly between the eyes. The patient must look upward steadily, and allow his mind to be free from any train of thought. Dr. McDonald stands beside him and suggests his mental state. "Now your eyelids are heavy," he says. "You are going to sleep," "Your eyes closs," "You reyelids." They were shut." "They are shut." "You are asleep." He so times himself that the patient is hypnotized when he says: "You are asleep." Any suggestions made by the operator will be carried out, provided the patient performs the act customarily when awake. According to the Doctor talking in the sleep is a form of self-hypnotism, of which somnambulism is the highest form. One is an tilusion in which the muscles of the jaws and tongue act. In the second form, which is more advanced, the patient sits up in bed, and in the third and highest, he walks in his sleep. At no time will he perform an act of violence. Hypnotic crime is an impossibility, unless a criminal is hypnotized. Notwithstanding the teachings of German hypnotists, a jury in that country had recently found a man guitty, the Doctor said, and ing of digginess and numbress came over him

pain as boys of 15 years. Students in the law department, he found, were more indifferent to pain.

Dr. Mc boundd had made a series of experiments of a similar kind among disceputable women in New York. He found that they could endure aimest three times as much pain as an American professional man without noteing it. The difference between non-laboring women and outcasts was even greater. He believed that they gradually became hardened and better able to endure pain without noticing it.

A second series of experiments he tried was on 3,000 babies. With them he used the heat test. The experiment showed in a general way that girl bubies were more sensitive to heat that bay babies, and that the left hand was more sensitive than the right, fine strange result was that the children of the poor were the most sensitive to heat. They entured cold better, it is frue, but apparently obtained more confert out of less less than their better children is their better children.

constant but or new mean than the proper on pleasure and pain, taid of a tasorria haver who can be seen the service to be for any large and pain. The devicting palent, and include the enthred surged appropriate palent, not include the enthred surged appropriate without the enthred surged appropriate without the maximum of a massel.

WEST BARRION, Doe on. While his Wilmed. We see reserved in day with his Diller, Delilen William, and his brocher in the flavor tiefand, he tilling down a long and the free like best for the left of the land of the second like the land like the land of the second like the land lin s bods by druggests. Wilklish This & CO., N. L.



No old stock in this store. Everything sold the season it's made.

Llama Thibet Overcoats,

Worth \$10 more. Most new goods, like a new store, attract customers, till the novelty

wears off. The novelty or attractiveness don't wear off Llama Thibet, neither does the nap. Of course, the cloth won't wear forever, but ( in most cases it'll wear longer than any other material ever made. The reason we say it will wear is

because people are coming in every day, telling us how wel it does wear. We know everything about cloth, and yet we don't know

3

of anything so good. Medium weight, silk-lined, \$14. Heavy weight, cassimore-lined, \$15. Either weight, plain lining, \$10. Suits, \$18.50.

E. O. THOMPSON, Taller, Clothler and Importer, 245 Broadway.

Bet. Park Place and Murray St. Open Saturdays till 7 P. M.

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY. Formal Opening of Its New Building to West Sixty-eighth Street,

The handsome new building of the College of Pharmacy, in West Sixty-eighth street, between Columbus avenue and the Boulevard, was opened last night with appropriate ceremonies. Hermon W. Atwood, Chairman of the Building Committee, turned the building over to the Board of Trustees, in whose behalf it was accented by Samuel W. Fairchild. Dr. George F. Shrady then made a short address, after which Shrady then made a short address, after which there was a reception and collation. The Reception Committee was made up of Mr. Atwood, Prof. Charles F. Chandler, Gustavns Rampsberger, Albert Flante, William Jay Schleffelin, George Massey, Theodore Louis, B. T. Fairchild William M. Massey, Dr. Charles Rice, Dr. Adolph Tacheppe, H. N. Fraser, J. N. Hegeman, Thomas F. Main, Charles Holzauer, and Herman Graeser.

The new building is of light gray stone, bug brick, and terra cotta, in the style of the Italian Renaissance. It is six stories high, and includes every modern equipment and convenience for the work of the college. The cost of the building was about \$200,000.

At the regular weekly literary meeting of the Professional Woman's League yesterday afternoon Mrs. Isabel Masselon Witherspoon read a paper upon the lives of Napoleon and Josephine. Next week the literary afternoon will be devoted to a Round Robin, at which a price will be awarded to the best of six papers. The competitors will be Mrs. Ober, Mrs. Charlotte tirestory, Miss Ella Starr, Miss Louise Muldener, Mrs. Merrick, and Miss Winnie.

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W. H. PARKER, M. D., 4 Bulfinch street, THE MOST ENINENT SPECIALIST IN AND VICA.

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